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"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WIS.

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AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mechanicsburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1840.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday, 4 54.7 6	For May, 1840.		
Friday, 4 53.7 7	d. u. m.		
Saturday, 4 52.7 8	New 1 6 45 even.		
Sunday, 4 51.7 9	First 8 9 23 morn.		
Monday, 4 50.7 10	Full 16 6 9 morn.		
Tuesday, 4 49.7 11	Last 24 8 3 morn.		
Wednesday, 4 48.7 12	New 31 1 54 morn.		

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Rot. Register.

May 5.

The House of Representatives, for some time, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and immediately adjourned over to Thursday, (for the purpose of having the Hall put in order for the approaching Summer session) being the longest adjournment which that body could make without the consent of the Senate.

The Senate also met, and though many members were absent, they took up and passed with some amendments, not of much importance, the General Appropriation bill, which the House had passed on Saturday. These amendments will, of course, have to be passed upon by the House. The Senate, after disposing of this bill, also adjourned till Thursday.

May 8.

Yesterday the House of Representatives assembled, and the Speaker announced on business, first in order to be the Report of the facts in relation to the recent breach of Privilege. Mr. Adams reminded the House, that this was the day set apart for considering the bill to insure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports. And as it was doubtful whether any benefit would result from the consideration of the Report referred to by the Chair, he thought the best way of disposing of it, would be to get rid of it, and moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Briggs hoped the gentleman would modify his motion, by postponing the subject to future day. Mr. A. did so, and moved its adjournment till Thursday next, which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to insure a more faithful execution of the act for collecting the duties on imports. Before the reading of the bill, Mr. A. asked for the reading of one of the fifty petitions which had been received from all the manufacturing States, setting forth the difficulties that existed in the collection of the Revenue, which this bill was intended to remedy. After reading of which,

Mr. Rhet said, this bill had been reported some time; that there had been laid on the table from 15 to 20 amendments. If these amendments had covered the objections which he had to the bill, he should have remained silent; but he was opposed to the whole bill, and moved to strike out its first section. He did not desire to extend protection to those who committed frauds on the Revenue. He wished such a bill to pass would be in conformity to the Constitution, which he thought the present bill was not. Mr. R. proceeded to state his objections, to the details of the bill at considerable length. After which, the Committee rose and reported progress, in order to take up the Senate's amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

The two first amendments were merely formal, and were concurred in. The third proposed to strike out the item appropriating \$45,000 for the Documentary History of the American Revolution, which, after some debate, in which the concurrence in the amendment was supported by Messrs. Althorn and Petrick, and opposed by Messrs. Evans and Saltonstall, and the previous question being called, was carried 73 yeas to 48. So that the Appropriation bill now only requires the President's signature to become a law.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, the use of the Hall of the House was granted to the Convention on National Education, now sitting in the City, for Saturday evening next.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis presented a letter from Mr. Laporte, who is employed by the French Government in the management of the Lenticular Lighthouses on the coast of France, the use of which, on our coast would reduce the amount of oil consumed.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a Resolution of Mr. Benton, giving a summary of the items and aggregate expenditures of the Government from 1824 to 1839, of which Mr. Benton moved 30, 000 extra copies should be printed. It was supported by Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan and Calhoun, and opposed by Messrs. Preston, Southard, Clay, Webster and others. It was carried 22 yeas to 14.

May 9.

Yesterday, the House went again into a

Committee on the bill to insure the more faithful collection of the duties on imports; and the question being on Mr. Rhet's motion to strike out the first section, Mr. Adams opposed that motion. If there were defects in the bill, he said they ought to be amended, but the bill was important, and ought not to be destroyed. He noticed Mr. Rhet's objections, reserving his reply to others until the several sections of the bill were under consideration.

After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Adams, Rhet, Davis, Tillamuth and Sergeant bore part, Mr. Rhet, withdrew his motion to strike out the first section, and in a vote that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be recommended to the Committee on Manufactures. This motion was negatived 62 yeas to 21; but a quorum did not vote.

The Committee rose and reported this fact to the House. The call was proceeded with, until a majority appeared, when the House went again into a Committee on the bill, and proceeded with its consideration, until, on motion of Mr. Halstead, it rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

May 11.

In the Senate, the Vice President presented a petition from the citizens of New York, asking the release from prison of Win. Lyon Mackenzie, which was directed to be sent to the President.

Several Reports from Committee were made.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing Experiments to be made on the application of Steam Vessels to Harbour defence.

May 11.

On Saturday, the House, on motion of Mr. Adams, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to insure the more faithful execution of the laws in relation to the collection of duties on imports.

The question pending yesterday, when the Committee rose, was a motion made by Mr. Curtis to strike out of the 9th section of the bill certain words pending, that when a commission is sued out on the part of any claimant to goods seized by an Officer of the Revenue to take testimony in a foreign country, it shall not be necessary to enter into any stipulation for costs, which, on the question being taken on it, was rejected.

Other amendments were offered to the bill, and considerable debate arose thereon, in which Messrs. Adams, Everett, Fillmore, Tillamuth, Clifford, Hoffman, Petrick, Rhet, Briggs, Barnard, Sergeant, Lincoln, Vanderpool, Curtis and Craig, took part.

At length, on taking the question on a proposed amendment, it appeared a quorum of members were not present, when the Committee rose to state the fact to the House, and, on motion, the House then adjourned.

The Senate did not sit to day.

May 12.

Mr. Crabb, of Alabama, on the opening of the business of the House yesterday, moved, that for the remainder of the Session, the House meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, which was agreed to 120 yeas to 23.

Mr. Dawson wished to introduce a Resolution fixing the termination of the present session on the 15th of June; but the Speaker decided the motion not to be in order, and it was not pressed.

Mr. Jenifer presented a memorial from the Tobacco Convention which recently met at Washington, which was ordered to be printed.

Strenuous exertions were made to prevent other petitions being read; but Mr. Adams prevailed in getting the House again to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent frauds in the collection of the Revenue. The question lying over from Saturday, which could not then be decided for want of a quorum, was to strike out the 9th section, which declares that persons having a similar interest to the parties, in a suit in which is involved any question of duties, incompetent to testify as witnesses, which was now decided in the negative, 83 yeas to 62.

The 19th section being read, which prescribes the punishment of persons defrauding, or attempting to defraud the Revenue by fraudulent invoice or otherwise, Mr. Rhet moved to strike out that clause which declares such persons, on conviction, incapable of holding any office of profit, &c. on the ground that the provision was unconstitutional. This question was argued at considerable length, and was at length negatived 62 yeas to 40.

Mr. Cushing, after animadverting on the practice said to prevail in N. York of bribing the Officers of the Customs, not only in cases of fraud, but to stimulate them to give preference to one individual over another in the discharge of official duties, confessedly lawful, offered an amendment subjecting any such offence to a heavy fine. After debate, the amendment was adopted. And after discussing other amendments, the bill was reported to the House about 6 o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

In the Senate, several petitions were presented, and the following bills were considered and ordered to be engrossed, viz: the bill to authorize the payment of equitable commissions to agents, &c. in whose favor awards have been made under certain treaties with Foreign Powers; a bill for the relief of Plum Island Bridge and Turnpike Company; a bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands who have been deprived of pre-emption rights; a bill to grant

to States and incorporated Companies a right to carry Roads and Canals through the public lands; and a bill for the relief of Hannah Leighton.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION!!

From the Baltimore American of May 5.

We propose to give below some account of yesterday's proceedings, as full and accurate as possible, although any thing like a complete history of so memorable a day, including all details and incidents, would be quite beyond our power in the brief time allowed us now. We might state the vast numbers in attendance—the banners, badges, order of procession, and every statistical item both of arrangement and proceedings—but the sketch would still be altogether imperfect. For how were it possible to transfer to paper the reality of the scene—to transmute into a description the living spirit which quickened the immense concourse as one man—and which, more than the array of banners or the pageantry of processions, constituted the real element of subsistence to the mighty gathering, prompting the eloquent harangues and the responding shout—the deep enthusiasm of word and look with which friend greeted friend, or which, diffused in silence like a palpable presence over the vast assemblage, imparted a feeling of solemnity and grandeur blended in union with the idea of a Nation's majesty. It seemed as though the people themselves had met in their legitimate attitude of sovereignty, to vindicate the Constitution and the Laws, and to rebuke the presumption which, seated in high places, had used delegated power as though it were a self-derived authority, forgetting the dread allegiance due to the sacred charter of American freedom.

Delegates were in attendance from every State. From Thursday evening until yesterday noon, the tide, augmented continually by fresh accessions, set steadily towards the Reception Room at the Eutaw House, where names were registered and lodgings assigned in the hospitable houses of Whigs throughout the city. New England came in force—from the banks of Kennebec, from the green hills of Vermont, from the Valley of the Connecticut, where the echoes of triumph yet linger, prolonging the shouts of recent victory so nobly achieved there—from gallant Rhode Island, her sister in glory—from the bosoms of the Old Bay State, where Independence leans upon his spear and looks to wards Faneuil Hall; from town and city and rural abode they came, an ardent band, bringing with them the unconquerable spirit and steady purpose, which never yet have ceased to characterize the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The Empire State gave forth her sons, from the shores of Erie to the waters of the Hudson, and the sound of her voice was like thunder, as it mingled in the bleated acclaim of the congregated host. From the plains of Monmouth and the battle fields of Trenton and Princeton and from regions adjoining, came an earnest crowd bearing the veiled image of New Jersey, and with mute eloquence appealing to friends and brethren for justice against the violence which had done outrage to her honor. The Democracy from Pennsylvania gathered from every valley of the Keystone State—from our sister city of Philadelphia, from Pittsburg, Lancaster, Uniontown, from Carlisle, York, Chambersburg and other towns of the interior—marching under the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe, whose favorite name, sounding through the Allegheny heights, and along the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the rocky battlements of the Monongahela, has aroused an enthusiasm which nothing can suppress.

Ohio was the first in reaching the city through her Zanesville delegation—an evidence of zeal which she will be eager to repeat at the polls in due time, and one which benefited her well since she claims the Farmer of North Bend as her son and citizen. Indiana, model of her own history and of our services who once protected her in the days of her infancy, stood forth in a strong delegation of manly youth. Michigan held not back, but with Illinois and Missouri, gave stout hearts and warm ones to join in the proud fellowship of the national communion. The spirit of Kentucky, noble and generous, as it displayed itself at Harrisburg, mingled with the aggregated elements of patriotic ardor gathered from all quarters of the Republic.

From Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, delegations came, fewer in numbers than from the more contiguous States, but all animated by that feeling of a common enthusiasm which constitutes a bond of brotherhood between Whigs in all quarters of the Union—and prepared to join with their brethren in the solemn pledge about to be entered into before the eyes of the whole country. North Carolina, eager to vindicate her claim once more to the glory of being a Whig State, and to give a token of the spirit with which her name will be redeemed next fall, poured forth a powerful detachment of her chosen youth; while the Old Dominion, from the wide extent of her territories—from highlands and lowlands—gave up her noble sons, who came with the song of Virginia's Deliverance on their lips, to receive in turn congratulating shouts from the congregation of their countrymen.

The delegation of Virginia was estimated at fifteen hundred strong. Delaware, as in the days of the Revolution, marched gallantly to the rendezvous, and once more the Delaware and Maryland lines stood side by side, united in a common cause. Our neighbors from the District were with us too, in great force.

How strong must be that feeling of enthusiasm which thus drew together from such remote points such a multitude of men—of all tempers, habits, pursuits—various in their local peculiarities, and diverse in their opinions on different matters—summoning each from his individual business—some from the plough, others from the shop, the counting house, the office—and all a sacrifice of personal convenience—how deep and strong, we repeat, must be that feeling which could thus bring together so many men from such different and distant quarters, and cause them when assembled in one body to hail each other as brethren, to plight with hearty good will the mutual hand of fellowship, and to blend all thoughts and feelings in harmony on the great subject which they met to confer upon! Not a district of this great Republic was without its delegates. Representatives were here from beyond the Mississippi, from the borders of the Great Lakes, from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The sons of the Puritans met with the descendants of the Cavaliers—the western buckeye was seen side by side with the Palmetto of the South, the dweller on the sea shore saluted the hearty mountaineer. There was a general commingling of hearts and voices—local prepossessions, individual preferences, every thing that might withdraw the mind from the one great purpose of the meeting, were set aside, in order that one undivided, deep felt and universal feeling of opposition to the party in power might have a hearty, loud and unanimous utterance. This voice has gone forth, it will reach every corner of the land—it will roll through valleys far and near, and reverberate from mountain to mountain. It will mingle with the rushing sound of the Mississippi waters, and blend with every breeze that sweeps over the plains of the South; New England will echo back the voice which the Empire State shall prolong, and Pennsylvania take up the flying sound until the note of remonstrance and indignation shall swell into one of triumph and victorious joy.

The concentration of such a multitude from various points, it may well be supposed, created no small bustle and excitement in our city. It was like the gathering of the clans when the fiery cross sped from hill to hill among the Highlands, and every true heart responded to the summons. Estimates of expected numbers usually exaggerated in such cases, for once fell short of the reality. The Committee of Reception sat night and day with the names of Whig householders before them and found incessant employment in distributing the new comers among our hospitable citizens.

The spectacle presented by our streets yesterday morning was of the most exciting and exhilarating kind. The day before had been cloudy, and on Sunday night a heavy rain fell; but the morning of the Fourth of May opened brightly, and the sun rose in a cloudless sky. From various points the delegations moved at an early hour with banners and music to take their allotted positions in West Baltimore street. Each detachment as it passed on was greeted with shouts; the windows were crowded with ladies who looked with delight upon the scene to which their own presence, with waving handkerchiefs and fluttering veils, gave a bright adornment. The marching of the innumerable divisions, the array of banners, the galloping of the marshals to and fro, decorated with gay sashes, the sounds of music answering to music, and of shout proceeding shout—all imparted life and enthusiasm and gave a happy beginning to the coming pageant.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was led by Captain James O. Law, Chief Marshal of the day; and an aid on each side on horseback. He had appointed five assistants; they were Messrs. James H. Meliken, Washington Booth, Charles B. Winder, Levi Fannestock, and J. W. Osborne. A fine band of music immediately followed the Marshal, playing *Harrison's March*, as composed by Professor DeLima. Then came the President and officers of the BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION, bearing a large white banner on a frame, with the following appropriate inscription from a new and popular song:

"The people are coming from plain and from mountain,
To join the brave band of the honest and free,
Which grows as the stream from the foot-sheltered
of fountain."
[See page 2.]

Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches
No straits can restrain it, no force can retain it.
Waster's eye must, it breaks gallantly through,
And borne by its motion as a ship on the ocean.

Spreads on in its glory!
OLD TIPPECANOE!
The gallant old soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
OF TIPPECANOE!

An Eagle was represented at the head of the inscription, and beneath it was a barrel of "hard cider."

A number of barouches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of the United States Senate, and his Honor, SHERMAN C. LEAKS, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriages, and on foot came the SUB COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, the HARRISON CONVENTION, and the CENTRAL COMMITTEE, distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The above composed that portion of the line resting on Baltimore street, which, as it passed down, was joined by the delegates from

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It was preceded by the State Banner, with the motto—"Crescit sub pondere virtus."

The delegation was larger than was

anticipated, and admirably did the fine body of men which represented the "Granite State" sustain their distinctive appellation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The delegation from the old Bay State was alike imposing for the strength of its numbers and the high respectability of those arrayed under its numerous and significant banners. It comprised about a thousand delegates. It was preceded by an elegant banner borne by the Boston members, having a view of the city of Boston with the motto—"We are where we ever have been, and ever mean to be."

The various sections of this Delegation were distinguished by banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. On the first of these was the figure of "Fame" and inscribed on the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler." This was followed by one representing "The Book of Laws," and on the reverse, "Honor to the Majesty of Laws." Two richly finished silk scrolls, one representing the "Constitution of the United States," and having therefrom a sentence in letters of gold—the other the "Constitution of Massachusetts," with a sentence therefrom in the same letters. A silk banner encircled with pictorial illustrations of Gen. Harrison's career closing with the Presidency, and bearing the words—"The rising of Harrison."

The members from BUNKER HILL, with a banner bearing those two words on it, were very numerous, and were cheered with the deepest enthusiasm. Succeeding them was a banner with the device of a golden goblet, overflowing with gold pieces; on the reverse, the words—"The Golden Hamburg." On the next was represented a quantity of mechanic's implements of labor, and on the other side the pithy expression, "Buchanan beware of edge tools." It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan in the course of a speech some time since, exclaimed—"I would that the whole of New England might hear my voice." They appear to have heard it, and Mr. Buchanan is thus honored with their reply. New England, like all the other sections of the Union, is not well pleased with that political theory which would begin its practice by the reduction of the price of labor. A banner followed, with the device of a sword and balance, bearing the motto—"Equal rights and equal justice." Amongst others we noticed banners with the following inscriptions—"Glad tidings for the People," "Union for the sake of the Union," "Success to our cause." The device of an Arm and Hammer, with the motto—"Strong arms and stout hearts."

The Massachusetts delegation was accompanied with a remarkably fine band of music which came on with them, and whose performance excited much admiration.

RHODE ISLAND.

This gallant little State, who came with a victory yet green upon her brow, was well represented. Her sons moved on with an elastic step under the folds of her State Banner, representing an anchor hove with the appropriate motto—"Fast anchored to her ancient principles."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, too, has but recently added a new leaf to her laurels, and on the present occasion was represented by a goodly number of her sons who had just reason to be proud of the station which she has permanently assumed among her Whig sisters of the National Confederacy.

A fine band of music occupied the interval in the line, and was followed by the delegation from

NEW YORK.

The proud "Erector," of the Empire State met the eye in the van of the long line of intelligent, enterprising and patriotic citizens which composed her numerous delegation. Almost every one of her numerous counties was represented, and at the head of the delegation we recognized its Chairman, J. N. REMOND, Esq. The eyes of the spectators appeared to sparkle with new interest and pleasure as the long line passed before them—the observed of all observers. The cry of "rescue" is in the shouts of her sons—we know "she can"—we hope "she will"—may we live to write "she has." The motto on the armorial banner, consisted of the words—"New York—The ebbs and flows of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind."

NEW JERSEY.

The wronged New Jersey next appeared, and with the free air and fearless port of men, who knew their rights and dare maintain them, followed that banner which they have preserved in the hands of the undaunted defender of their rights, their worthy Governor. The State Banner bore the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be respected." A very elegant banner represented a fac simile of the State, over which were the words—"Our State sovereignty shall not be violated." Around it—"The great Seal of the State of New Jersey." We cannot doubt but that it will make a due impression in the fall.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The delegation from the Key Stone State was immense, and presented a scene that in itself would dignify the name of a procession. Its approach was indicated by a large white banner, on which was inscribed "KEY STONE STATE. It is a coming." Then followed the "Philadelphia City and County delegation," with a banner signifying the same and another rich one bearing the arms of the State.

Another banner had on it a ship with the sentence above—"Labor is wealth;" and below—"Don't give up the ship." In the rear of the Philadelphia members was carried a transparency, being a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, encircled by the words—"Honor to him who defends our

Homes and Friends." On the reverse it stands—"This transparency was displayed in Philadelphia in 1813, by the people, after the defeat of Proctor by the Gallant Harrison." A relic of a time when the people on mass offered honor to the victorious soldier.

York County was fully represented, and the delegation was preceded by a banner with the characteristic sentence—"The White Rose of Pennsylvania defends the fair fame of Harrison."

From Schuylkill County a large number were present; their banner—"W. H. H.—In Peace, the farmer and his ploughshare; In War, the soldier and his sword." On the reverse—"Harrison and Tyler."

The Dauphin County delegation exhibited an elegant banner, on one side of which she announced her principles as "First for Jackson; First for Harrison. Always honest—she gives up Caesar for Rome, and now to the aid of Rome she calls the Cincinnati of the West." On the other side was "Pro Patria—Harrison and Tyler."

In the same delegation there was also a beautiful banner, which attracted particular notice. On one side of the banner, the body of which was black satin, was a Log Cabin in gilt, surrounded with thirteen stars, indicative of the 13 original States; and attached to the Cabin, was a barrel of "hard cider," also in gilt. The string of the door of the Cabin was not drawn in. On the same side was "Harrison, Tyler, and true Democracy," and "The ball is rolling;" all also in gilt. On the other side was the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, and the inscription—"To preserve their Liberties the People must do their own Fighting and Voting!" all also in gilt. The banner was splendidly decorated and trimmed.

The delegation from Fayette County conveyed a portion of its members in a complete "Log Cabin," built upon wheels and drawn by six horses. Upon the roof, a banner was displayed, inscribed "Lancaster Mountain Boys, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, head of the Mississippi Valley." Deer and Fox skins, Buck horn, with sundry implements of husbandry, adorned the sides and roof of the Cabin, and boughs of green trees decorated the top. The appearance of such a thing in our streets, was not a little interesting to many as a curiosity in the way of architecture, and of novelty to all. A barrel of "Hard Cider" was placed in the rear of the Cabin, and a gourd was suspended by it. A flag in front announced whence it came—"From Fort Neccacy, Washington's first battle ground."

The Bucks County Delegation followed it with the banner, brief but expressive—"Hoza for Old Tippecanoe."

Lancaster County was preceded by a banner that announced herself as "The Gibraltar of the Key Stone State—Good for 1,000 majority for Old Tip."

Millin County with an appropriate flag, followed, and

Adams County was largely represented, her banners having a variety of devices.—On the front banner was "Adams Co. Pa. opposed to reducing the wages of the laborer and mechanic." On another—"Harrison the Conqueror of Proctor shall lead us to victory."

The Delaware County delegation carried a banner bearing the motto—"Tippecanoe—No reduction of wages."

From Pittsburg the delegation was large, and consisted of substantial looking men, the iron of Pennsylvania. They carried a banner consisting of a handsome painting representing Harrison and his staff, and on the reverse a Log Cabin with Harrison at the plough in the foreground.

Mercer County was well represented.—The banner of the delegation presented a likeness of Harrison, and around it—"Our candidate—Fort Meigs—The Thames—Tippecanoe—Wm. H. Harrison, the poor man's Friend." On the reverse—"Our candidates—Harrison and Tyler."

DELAWARE.

The delegation of this gallant little State reached the city at an early hour yesterday morning. It comprised representatives from all the counties. The banner borne in front had on it the arms of the State, and on the reverse the motto—"The first to adopt—the last to abandon the Constitution." On another was the motto—"Our country—our rights." The New Castle Tippecanoe Club had its appropriate banner, as had also the Sussex and Kent members.

The Panners of the Kent County Delegation had on them the "Blue Hen's Chickens,"—a name given to the Delaware Line in the glorious war of the Revolution.

MARYLAND.

Our own State occupied, of course, a large portion of the line, and was rich in devices and decorations. The Baltimore City Delegation, under the Banner of the State, with the motto, "Religious Tolerance and Public Liberty," was in the van; they also carried an elegant banner representing the "Battle Monument."

The delegation from St. Mary's, which followed, was distinguished by a large banner inscribed—"Old St. Mary's—the adopted land of Lord Baltimore, and now the advocate of Old Tippecanoe." They were accompanied by a very neatly finished "Log Cabin," drawn by eight grey horses, and having a variety of tasteful decorations in character. It was the favorite establishment of the kind with the ladies, and was particularly honored with their attention. A banner in the rear of the delegation exhibited the words—"Tip, Tyler, and the Turf."

Worcester County followed with a banner representing a Log Cabin, and having the inscription—"Harrison and Tyler—